The People's Korea

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Korea, China Are in Same Boat, Front & Rear, Committed to Common Struggle

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao stated that China and Korea are in the same boat and the Korean counterpart O Jin U said that Korea is the front whose rear is China.

These statements best describe the state of traditional friendly and militant relations between Peking and Pyongyang as the two countries are linked by the same mountains and rivers.

The June 14-22 Korean tour of a high-level Chinese military delegation led by Defense Minister Geng Biao demonstrated the firm and unshakable, eternal alliance of the two countries, to the shock and surprise of most Western experts.

The June 23 issue of the International Herald Tribune in a story written by Los Angeles Times correspondent reported that the language of Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao stunned Western experts and diplomats as a sign of a policy shift.

For long for wrong reasons, the Western experts and diplomats believed that Peking, emerging from the disastrous Great Cultural Revolution, was reluctant to support Pyongyang in its confrontation with the United States and south Korean junta.

To them, the outcome of the visit of the Chinese military delegation to Pyongyang is unexpected and looks like a shift in policy. They are wrong, however.

It is Pyongyang that was the first to properly evaluate the Peking visit of the then American President Nixon and the eventual establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington as evidence of the bankruptcy of the so-called containment policy and as a major victory for China.

President Kim Il Sung, referring to the post-WWI recognition of the Russian revolution by Western countries, called Peking's normalization of relations with Washington and Tokyo as beneficial to Pyongyang.

In most of his speeches, the Chinese defense chief stressed that the destinies of his country and Korea are common as the two will fight shoulder to shoulder till final victory.

He said in a way typical of the peculiar Sino-Korean relations: "China and Korea are linked by mountains and rivers and our two peoples have shared weal and woe, helping each other, in the same boat in the storm of the protracted revolutionary struggle."

In response, DPRK Defense Minister O Jin U declared at a farewell party arranged on June 21 by the Chinese defense chief: "Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear and there can be no safe rear without a strong front."

"Only when Korean and Chinese peoples," Gen. O said, "link their destinies together and fight in close unity, can they repulse any imperialist aggressors and win final victory in their common cause."

The two countries are under a mutual defense treaty which was signed in June, 1961 whose 20th anniversary was celebrated in an exchange of messages between Korean and Chinese leaders in summer last year.

In December last Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang made a four-day visit to Pyongyang and renewed the traditional Sino-Korean relations.

In their message to the Korean counterparts in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the Chinese leaders stated: "The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and against the creation of 'two Koreas' and resolutely support the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government in their principled stand and rational views toward an independent and peaceful reunification."

As proof of their mutual historial relationships sealed in blood, the Chinese military leader recalled the fact that the relations had been established by "Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il Sung." "Today the leaders of our two Parties and two countries keep this precious tradition as ever."

On June 20 at a Pyongyang meeting in welcome of the Chinese delegation, Defense Minister Geng Biao responded to constant mentions by the Koreans of the participation of Chinese volunteers in the Fatherland Liberation War.

"What we must stress at the same time is the fact that in each historic period of the Chinese revolution not a small number of Korean revolutionary fighters devoted themselves to the Chinese revolution and helped at the cost of their blood the Chinese people in the liberation struggle.

President Kim Il Sung June 19 received the Chinese military delegation led by Defense Minister Geng Biao for cordial and friendly talks and posed for a photograph. (KCNA Radiophoto)

"In particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, came to China in his boyhood when China was in distress and, leading fine sons and daughters of Korea, fought for the independence and freedom of the country and at the same time, performed shining feats in supporting the revolutionary struggle of China."

Earlier on June 16 in Kaesong, the Chinese defense chief recalled: "In the difficult days when our Communist Party of China was just founded and the Chiang Kai-shek clique turned coat and went over to the enemy, our intimate Korean comrades fought to help us."

Therefore, the Korean and Chinese defense chiefs agreed that the Sino-Korean relations are like lips and teeth.

The visits by the Chinese military delegation included Kaesong and Kangwon, together with the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum in Pyongyang.

Those places visited by the Chinese are historic battlesites where the Chinese volunteers, including one son of the late Mao Zedong, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Koreans in repelling the American invaders in the last Korean War.

The need to strengthen the traditional militant relations reflects a shared perception on the part of the two countries of the danger of war in the current international situation which Defense Minister O Jin U described as "very complex and tense."

He blamed "the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent maneuvers." "At present Korea is a place where the imperialists' aggressive and splittist maneuvers are most undisguised in Asia," he added.

"The U.S. war-likers never miss a chance to clamor that 'as the Korean Peninsula is a breeding ground of the next world war the function of the U.S. troops present in south Korea should be strengthened,' while laying stress on the 'strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula.'"

Tensions in Asia, one expert believes, are becoming grave in the visit of Chinese leaders over the Reagan Administration's decision to sell sophisticated weapons to the Nationalists entrenched in Taiwan in open violation of the Shanghai communique.

In turn support of the Korean people, the Chinese Defense Minister assured wherever he visited that the Chinese people and the Liberation Army would assist the Korean people and the People's Army "in case of emergency, and vice versa, as the comrades-in-arms of China and Korea have always done as the history of over half a century shows."

In the harshest language ever used in reference to the United States regarding Korea, the Chinese military leader stated:

To achieve the reunification of Korea is an ardent desire cherished awake or asleep by the entire Korean people and an important factor in guaranteeing peace and security in Northeast Asia and the rest of Asia. Therefore, this question draws the keen attention of the world's peace-loving countries and peoples.

"But, the United States still keeps its troops in south Korea against the will of the Korean people and the world people and is laying a big hurdle in the way of dialogue between the north and south of Korea and her reunification, supporting the fascist rule of the Chon Du Hwan clique.

"This once again brings to light the hegemonistic nature of the United States arbitrarily trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other country and interfering in its internal affairs."

Demanding the immediate American military withdrawal from south Korea and the discontinuation of cracking down on democracy and obstructing reunification, the Chinese defense chief expressed full support to the bi-system confederal Korean concept.

"We fully support the reunification proposal of President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people's sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country and bitterly denounce the 'two-Korea' policy of the United States and the Chon Du Hwan clique of south Korea," declared the visiting Chinese defense chief.

Another but unheeded aspect of the Chinese military delegation's visit to Korea is a high tribute paid by its chief to the respected leader Mr. Kim Jong Il. Defense Minister O Jin U also used the phrase "to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il," the first public use by a top ranking Korean official.

Indicative of the role of Mr. Kim Jong Il in foreign and military affairs, Defense Minister Geng Biao said, "Respected Comrade Kim Jong Il gave instructions on the program of our delegation's visit and has solicitude to us."

The wording of the Korean and Chinese defense chiefs strongly suggests the leadership role of Mr. Kim Jong Il in the highly successful Korean trip of the Chinese military delegation which demonstrated the unshakable determination of the two countries to intensify the anti-imperialist common struggle in keeping with the current development of the situation.

DPRK Stamp

12,000 Koreans Chant "No More Koroshima!"

12,000 Koreans in Tokyo and its vicinity gathered on June 25 at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheater in Tokyo to mark the 32nd anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War. Participants shouted no to N-weapons and no more Koroshima.

Waves after waves of over 12,000 Koreans, chanting "No more Koroshima," demonstrated in a peaceful and orderly way through downtown Tokyo on busy Friday afternoon, June 25.

Among the demonstrators there were mothers with their babies in buggies. Many passers-by cheered as the Koreans chanted "Let our children have a nuclear-free future!"

They carried placards and banners and wore various colorful costume. They appealed for public pressure on the United States to withdraw its troops from south Korea together with all the nuclear weapons there.

They were fresh from a central meeting of Korean residents in Japan for a nuclear-free, reunified Korea, held on June 25 at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheater, near Ginza, Tokyo.

Similar meetings were held in various parts of the island country. The Osaka rally drew the almost the same number of crowds. Such turnout was unprecedented.

These rallies kicked off a 33-day crisscross Japan archipelago trek of Koreans for a nuclear-free Korea, with an Osaka-Tokyo (600 km) as the main route.

The anti-nuclear meetings were also occasioned by the 32nd anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War (1950-1953).

Foremost in the minds of the demonstrating Koreans was the growing threat of the resumption of hostilities in the nation which would herald global nuclear holocaust.

They are well aware of the atomic bombing of over 80,000 fellow countrymen in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with still some 20,000 suffering from the after-effects of the bombing.

The Koreans' anti-nuclear campaign is timed to coincide with the worldwide anti-N movement which is embarrassing the Reagan Administration.

The Tokyo rally was attended by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) officials including its vice-chairmen and Koreans in Tokyo and its vicinity.

Chongryun Vice-Chairman Pak Chae Ro told the Tokyo audience that a new war is highly likely.

He said the U.S. has nuclear weapons installed in south Korea whose combined destructive power is 1,000 times the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It is planning to deploy a theatre nuclear force there, together with Western Europe, he said.

Each time the reporter shouted no to nuclear war, the audience burst into stormy chants "No to war! No more Koroshima! Peace and security to our children!"

The vice-chairman declared Korea's division caused by the Americans is a constant source of tensions which may lead to new conflicts.

He told that Korea should not be allowed to become the starter of global nuclear holocaust.

Touching upon mounting anti-U.S. sentiments among the south Korean people, the reporter referred to the American Cultural Center fire in Pusan and the burning of the Stars and Stripes at Kangwon University.

Recent anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Du Hwan struggles by the south Korean people, he said, were accompanied by slogans "Yankee Go Home!" and "Down with Chon Du Hwan!"

At the end of his speech he announced that on June 24, 2,518 Japanese scholars jointly released a statement demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The signers of the statement, he said, included 1,318 university presidents and professors, 647 assistant professors and 553 readers, among them Fujii Kiyoshi, President of Wako University, Tokyo, and Amano Kazuo, President of Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto.

The Tokyo rally was addressed by guest speakers from the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party and Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) who expressed full support to the campaign of the Koreans. They promised to have their local chapters help morally and materially the Japan-wide anti-nuclear task.

After the meeting, the participants streamed out for a 4-kilometer demonstration from Hibiya to the Tokiwabashi Park, near Tokyo Station. The demonstrators passed through Kasumigaseki, Otemachi and Ginza, clusters of key government offices and business and shopping quarters of Tokyo, the most important area of the island country.

Led by a loudspeaker-mounted van, the demonstrators moved on as leaflets were passed out to passers-by, Japanese and non-Japanese.

A great march was started in three major cities, Nagasaki of Kyushu, Osaka and Sapporo of Hokkaido. The group, joined by local groups from almost all parts of Japan, will reach Tokyo on July 27 (the day of the cease-fire 29 years ago).

Simultaneously, a signature-collecting campaign was launched, expected to be continued till August 15 (the liberation day 37 years ago), involving all the Koreans residing in Japan.

Once 5 million signatures were collected from the Japanese people in support of the independent and peaceful reunification.

The Korean War was unleashed on June 25, 1950 with the mobilization of the U.S. and allied armed forces over two million strong. They included one-third of U.S. ground forces, one-fifth of its air forces and the greater part of its Pacific Fleet, and the troops of its 15 satellite countries and south Korean troops.

The war resulted in 1,093,839 Americans and south Koreans killed or wounded or captured and lost Korean land in total ruins.

A 59-year-old man from Kanagawa Prefecture told the reporter, "Our Koreans with the same blood fought with each other in the Korean War. At that time, the U.S. directed the south Korean authorities to do so. Today, 29 years after the cease-fire, the U.S. still occupies south Korea. It is scheming to start another conflict in Korea, which will possibly become a worldwide nuclear war. We never want a war with the people of the same blood, which will be in the interests of the U.S. We must prevent a new war in Korea by all means."

(By Pak Mal Su)

Hokkaido Koreans demonstrated on June 25 through main streets of Sapporo, shouting "Give nuclear-free Korea to the young generation!"

Branch Activists Discuss Chongryun's Patriotic Activities

Several thousand enthusiasts gathered on Jun. 19-20 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo and renewed unconditional allegiance to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

This highlighted the two-day 15th conference of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) branch organization activists.

The meeting is an annual event, very important to Chongryun work as the activists are from its lowest-level units—they are part-time volunteers.

They are mostly businessmen, owners of small family-operated enterprises or restaurants on pinball houses. Some are practitioners.

The achievements of branch enthusiasts received spectacular attention and appreciation when their meeting was honored with a personal message from President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung in his message noted: "In the past three years since the 14th meeting of branch activists of Chongryun, the branch activists have strengthened and developed branches as genuine patriotic organizations firmly equipped with the Juche idea, upholding the line of modelling Chongryun on the Juche idea, and achieved great successes in the struggle for safeguarding the socialist homeland, defending the dignity of the nation and the democratic, national rights of compatriots in Japan and accelerating independent and peaceful reunification of the country by correctly enlisting the patriotic enthusiasm of the masses of compatriots.

By thoroughly embodying the mass line of our Party, branch functionaries should always go down deep among compatriots and rouse them to actively serve all the patriotic work of Chongryun, letting those with strength offer strength, those with money donate money and those with knowledge contribute knowledge.

I expect that you will go down among compatriots to share weal and woe with them, rouse their patriotic enthusiasm and creative wisdom and thereby vigorously wage the patriotic struggle for firmly safeguarding the socialist homeland, thoroughly defending the democratic, national rights and, particularly, for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and accelerating independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The meeting heard a report by Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su who gave a summary of the achievements and specified tasks before the activists.

The conference was summed up as a great success as it reviewed valuable experience and impressive exploits in the branch work for the last three years and especially during the "300-day patriotic innovation movement (June, 1981–April 15, 1982)."

What emerged from the conference is a keen realization that all its workers and resident compatriots strengthened their loyalty to President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il—a most precious feat.

Many branch activists positively participated in the "reading movement of loyalty," although the books recommended had nothing to do with their businesses.

They read through over thousands of pages, ten thousand pages of literature including "Kim Il Sung Works," "20 Years of Anti-Japanese Revolution under the Red Sunbeams."

A main emphasis was on a better understanding of the Juche world view and the revolutionary carrier of the great leader who has turned their country into a prospering socialist power, a source of national pride to the resident Koreans.

Their loyalty became undoubtedly clear and ran high in the celebrations of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The fund, mostly over 100% of the targeted figures and 200%, and

(Continued on page 3)

Pyongyang's Concern over Nuclear War: Its Perception of Security

By Kim Paek

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea feels its security being threatened by a growing danger of nuclear war as a third world war is becoming likely as a result of intensifying great-power rivalries. Pyongyang views such threat with grave concern because the situation today resembles that on the eve of the last two world wars.

Two possible reasons may be cited for the concern being expressed by Pyongyang. One is an evidence that no nation could survive nuclear exchange – total destruction of the earth with no victor. The other is that the Korean Peninsula, surrounded by nuclear powers, is open to disastrous consequence arising from any leak of radio activity: for example, an accident on nuclear-powered submarine cruising in the East Sea (the Sea of Japan) or the West Sea (the East China Sea) or that aboard a nuclear-armed aircraft flying near Korea has every likelihood of adversely affecting the Korean Peninsula.

This prospect is terrifying, for Pyongyang wants to see the Korean people reinstated as real masters of their own land: the Land of Morning Calm. The world should be peaceful and free, circumstances favorable to the drive to have Korea reunified. To this end, north Korea believes, the military blocs should be disbanded and all the nuclear weapons destroyed with their production and testing totally prohibited. Troops or bases in foreign territory should be dismantled with thoroughness.

Pyongyang advocates an international supervision of general and universal disarmament and creation of nuclear-free zones throughout the world. The member nations of the world community, north Korea urges, should respect and obey the spirit and letter of the principles and Charter of the United Nations.

(1) Assessment of World Scene

The danger of a new world war is growing over great-power confrontation in a number of areas: Asia including Korea, Middle East, Europe, Africa and Latin America. The danger has been brought home to the world when the United States Government of President Reagan has decided to deploy theatre nuclear weapons in Western Europe, including Pershing II ground-to-ground missiles, Tomahawk cruise missiles and Lance missiles. Such move is part of the American efforts to strengthen its military alliance.

Great powers, as in the pre-WWII fights for redivision of colonies, are currently locked in fiercest scrambles to "seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance." Taking dominationistic forms, they are trying to bring newly-independent countries under their control and expand their blocs, launching military interventions, subversions and sabotages. In a number of cases, they have attempted to pit Third-World countries against each other, in a bid to weaken their unity. Sometimes they try to justify their behavior with offers of "cooperation and assistance." Sometimes they insist on "protecting their vital interests and security."

Perception of such picture leads Pyongyang and its leader President Kim Il Sung to interpret the conduct of dominationist powers as a desperate response to the momentous growth of the anti-imperialist, independent-minded forces. President Kim Il Sung stated: "In the international arena the anti-imperialist, independent forces grew in scope and strength, whereas the imperialist forces of reaction weakened greatly. The sphere under their domination dwindled considerably on a worldwide scale and the colonial system of imperialism is in its last days."

With its short-lived world supremacy, the American Empire is in a mess, isolated and hated not only in the world community but also in its allied countries, including Western Europe. Its economy is in serious trouble with foreign policy conduct in disarray, with the social fabrics being torn off.

Sensing a survival crisis in a worldwide movement toward greater freedom and independence from the imperialist and domination forces, the Americans, their ringleader, are expanding their nuclear weaponry and building up a rapid-deployment force ready to be sent to any place of the earth.

(2) Korea as Most Dangerous Flashpoint

The DPRK has faced up to repeated near-war situations with the nuclear-armed American forces: the Pueblo, the EC-121 and Poplar Tree incidents. Almost everyday, military provocations are being perpetrated along the DMZ dividing Korea into north and south as spy planes and satellites are flying over the north.

With over one million-strong troops faced with each other across the 38th Parallel, the Korean Peninsula is the most heavily armed area in the world with an estimated over 150 nuclear mines sown along the DMZ and over 600 nuclear warheads deployed in south Korea. Response in kind to American and south Korean provocations out of exhaustion of patience gives them the most needed pretext to launch full-scale nuclear strikes on the north.

Almost all the areas of the DPRK come within range of aircraft and surface-to-surface missiles positioned south of the DMZ with nuclear-armed American forces ready at bases near Korea to back up any blitzkrieg on north Korea as evidenced in the February-April Team Spirit '82 joint war games. The latest joint exercise involved over 300 combat planes and 162,200 soldiers.

President Kim Il Sung observed: "The clamorous war exercise 'Team Spirit '82' now being staged by the massive aggressive armed forces of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean military fascists is a 'test of war' designed to attack the northern half of the Republic." The American moves, he concludes, "have reached a critical stage and brought the situation to the brink of war." He also recalled the deployment of "mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons" in south Korea, while it is in parallel with the closer military integration of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

Even short of resumption of hostilities, the military buildup by the Americans and the south Koreans is partly to demonstrate their determined opposition to the eventual reunification of Korea and partly to be aimed not only at Pyongyang but also the Soviet Union. It is also intended to help maintain control over Japan.

What makes Korea more dangerous than Europe is the continuing precarious truce – without any negotiation in sight of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace treaty – with a worse human rights record junta carrying out a hectic arms buildup as a U.S. client. The danger is added to by daily military provocations and frequent exchange of fire with some casualties reported – e.g., the April 21 incident. In contrast, despite the arms buildup on both parts, military blocs in Europe talk with each other and no clash reported.

(3) How to Prevent Nuclear War

The October, 1980 6th Party Congress report of President Kim Il Sung can be said the most serious appeal coming from Pyongyang, the first of the nature, to the world public for a vigorous campaign to prevent another world war. Speeches on international situations had had least reference to the need to prevent world war, most space being devoted to other issues. Prevention of nuclear war have dominated presidential speeches since the last WPK Congress, however.

The reason is self-evident. What is in danger is not any particular single social system, be it socialist or capitalist or feudal or dictatorial or advanced or backward or developing. The human race and its living environments as a whole are faced with the gravest threat ever. The Reagan Administration is serious in its plan to win nuclear exchange, embarking on the record peace-time military budgets intended to build a capacity to launch a nuclear first strike and win. Any local trouble is considered by Reagan Administration officials to be an open invitation to American military intervention and a possible use of nuclear weapons: for example, in Korea.

This is why President Kim Il Sung came out in the October, 1980 Party Congress with a strong appeal to the world: "It is the most important duty for them (all the peace-loving people of the world) to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world." He called upon them not to tolerate "any moves of the great powers for aggression and war," and "force them to withdraw all their military bases and aggressor troops from foreign territories and create nuclear free zones everywhere in the world, thus guaranteeing a lasting peace and security."

Each time he received and talked with foreign leaders since, he sounded a warning of the imminence of a third world war. He proposed together with Japan Socialist Party Chairman Asukata Ichio in their March 16, 1981 joint declaration the creation of a Northeast Asia nuclear-free, peace zone, comprising Korea and Japan. In Northeast Asia, Pyongyang follows the policy of non-production, non-use and non-acquisition of nuclear weapons and keeps no nuclear weapons on its territory. Although Japan is under the nuclear umbrella of the United States and keeps American troops on its territory, the Tokyo Government, technically speaking, commits itself to a similar policy.

President Kim Il Sung and his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo dos Santos in their October 31, 1981 treaty on Korea-Angola friendship and cooperation treaty declared: "The two sides hold that a universal and total disarmament including the complete removal of nuclear weapons be enforced under an effective international supervision, nuclear-free, peace zones be established in many parts of the world, the use of strength be banned in the international relations and disputes among nations be settled in a peaceful way."

The DPRK leader and Rumanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu signed on April 20, 1982 their joint statement proposing the creation of the above-said nuclear-free zones. In their May 26, 1975 treaty on bilateral friendship and cooperation the two leaders stated: "Each country respects the object and principles of the UN Charter and the publicly recognized principles and norms of the international law."

The two leaders specified measures to be taken to that goal, tasks set forth in clear-cut terms in the October, 1980 report of President Kim Il Sung:

(1) Strengthening the unity and cooperation of the anti-imperialist, independent-minded forces, including capitalist countries.

This task requires a firm maintenance of independence. This is the basis of any effective unity needed in fighting with big-power policy: the big-power policy is imperialist and dominationist by nature. Independence and freedom have been the chief factor which has sustained and *led the human* activities since the creation of mankind.

What is also necessary is to maintain a principled stand toward imperialist and dominationist forces. No illusion should be held about them. Any change in their behavior never indicates their fundamental change. Diplomatic relations can be opened and maintained with them, but neither the independent stance or the interests of other peoples should be sacrificed in policy behavior.

(2) Expansion of the non-aligned movement.

The calls for four tasks to be implemented: A–Preservation of the essential principles of the non-aligned movement. No member state shall follow or affiliate itself with any military bloc or do anything which may generate splits of the movement or create a new mini-bloc within the movement.

B–All member states of the movement shall be faithful to the principles of complete equality and non-interference and helpful to unity and cooperation. They shall not be misled or deceived by big powers to fight each other. C–All member states shall fight to establish a new international economic order. D–They all shall strive to check all kinds of imperialist arbitrariness in international organizations and other fields and change them into those that really serve the interests of the world public.

(3) Achieving unity and solidarity among the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

The first principle is to attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to it, leaving aside any difference of view. Anything which may increase division and hamper unity shall be refrained from. What is necessary is to do only what is beneficial to solidarity and unity.

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in some cases, even over 500% and 600%, were raised with donations pouring from numerous compatriots, including those under Mindan (the Association of "ROK" Residents in Japan) affiliated with the Chon junta.

The raised funds were used to finance a huge number of birthday presents, including 26 factories.

Among them were computers, software, high-technology books and documents and a corn-based "bean paste" plant.

One feature of the 15th activist conference was that in an increasing number of cases, branches activities were taken over by young people.

This, it was pointed out, was partly due to the movement to set up 1,000 night-time youth and adult schools.

This movement led to the enlistment of young compatriots as part-time activists, fee-paying members of Chongryun, and members of Nyomen (the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan) and Chochong (the Korean Youth League in Japan). They revived the once suppressed national pride of being Koreans.

Chongryun has 49 local headquarters, more than 300 chapters and some 2,000 branches, covering the whole of Japan from the northernmost island of Hokkaido to the southernmost island of Okinawa.

In his report, Chairman Han Duk Su pointed out its three tasks:

(1) To firmly set up branch committees and enhance their role and functions;

(2) To educate and firmly rally the Korean compatriots in Japan around Chongryun; and

(3) To harness the compatriots' patriotic zeal and energy for an energetic work for the reunification of the homeland.

"We should make this year 1982 shine as the most glorious year in the movement of Koreans in Japan," he said, "promoting the model-creating movement more actively and strengthening branch activity."

(By Kwon Ye Suk)

Seoul's Systematic Violations of 1972 N.-S. Joint Statement

A decade has elasped after the north and south of Korea signed the historic joint statement on July 4, 1972 to put an end to territorial division—the sole north-south agreement on the reunification principles and endorsed by the UN as such. However, the joint statement has not led to the early realization of Korea's reintegration, as it was sabotaged first by the late strongman Pak Jung Hi and then by the present tyrant Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The negotiated reunification, which has eluded the north and south Korean people, has not a slightest chance of success for the moment because of the dogged opposition from Gen. Chon and his mentor the United States. Today, ten years after the publication of the joint statement, there has arisen a growing danger of permanent national split, coupled by the threat of nuclear holocaust.

According to its premeditated scenario, from the outset of the publication of the statement, Seoul tried to utilize it in order to strengthen its dictatorial system, crack down on the democratic forces and to conceal its international isolation.

Then, why did the then Pak junta sign the July 4 joint statement?

Nearly defeated in the 1971 "presidential election" by the democratic opposition candidate Kim Dae Jung, one theory goes, Gen. Pak felt that in order to remain in power, he should have steal the issue and behave like a changed Pak, a champion of democracy.

This theory says that, well aware of the popular backlash of the initiated north-south talks—resistance to the dictatorial rule—the strongman declared preemtively a state of emergency in December, 1979 and imposed martial law in October, 1972 to establish the first yusin system.

This fact, the theory points out, proved the perception of the late Pak of the threat from the mounting reunification sentiments to his grip on power.

In this sense, according to the theory, the publication of the joint statement and its subsequent betrayal were all planned in advance, although they were manifestation of the extent of fear Pak saw in the reunification movement.

The south Koreans began a campaign of defamation and sabotage to anger the northern side to the point of refusing further talks—a tactic to give a misleading impression that Pyongyang was to blame for the deadlock. KCIA director Li Hu Rak, the south Korean signatory to the statement said that not national unity but north-south confrontation would continue.

Thus, south Korean violations of the three principles of national reunification proclaimed in the joint statement have been systematic and deliberate: Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside forces or interference by them; secondly, it should be achieved by peaceful methods; and thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted, irrespective of the differences of ideologies, ideals and social systems.

Violation of 1st Prin.

The principle of independence—namely the right of each nation to self-determination—demands the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Two days after the July 4 agreement, the then Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil made clear a total disrespect for the first principle by saying that "the U.S. forces are not outside forces." On Sep. 2 the same year Pak Jung Hi also said that "I will endeavour for the continued presence of the U.S. army through negotiations with the U.S."

Today, south Korea has been linked to the American and Japanese security strategy, further alienated from the national desire for reunification. In February last year Gen. Chon declared south Korea a forward base for the defense of Washington and Tokyo. With over $35 billion debts to foreign countries, south Korea is now not only politically or military but economically further dependent on foreign forces. The outcome is the increasing danger of the Korean nation being again left at the mercy of big powers, far from being reunified as a single state.

The Americans openly flouted the principle of independence by refusing to withdraw their armed forces from south Korea. On the contrary, they have built up their nuclear presence and have turned south Korea into one of their most important strategic strongholds overseas.

The whole of south Korea is covered by a network of American nuclear attack bases with an estimated 1,000 warheads. The local army is under an American command.

Theater nuclear weapons, such as Pershing missiles, cruise missiles Tomahawk and Lance missiles are soon to be deployed to south Korea. Such military buildup has made Korea one of the most likely flashpoints in the world.

South Korean budgets for military purposes are on the increase, now nearly 40 percent in the whole expenditures, compared with declines in defense spendings of the north.

Violation of 2nd Prin.

The arms buildup is a clear violation of the second principle, which Pyongyang side calls for an end to military reinforcement and to the armament race: Withdrawal of all foreign troops; reduction of armed forces and armaments; a stop to introduction of weapons from abroad; and a peace agreement, and a proposal for concluding a Korea-U.S. peace treaty to replace the present armistice agreement.

However, this principle ahs been scuttled and ignored by Washington and Seoul. During the past ten years, the armed forces in south Korea, the south Koreans and the Americans, have grown steadily, improvements made with continuing supplies of sophisticated weapons.

Large-scale military maneuvers have been ceaselessly conducted along the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), targeted on the DPRK-DPRK.

This year's annual "Team Spirit" combined war games, the joint exercise services started in 1974 involved more than 160,000 military servicemen of the two sides.

Hectic arms buildup have been continuously conducted and ceaseless provocative acts have been staged near the DMZ and the MDL. U.S. high-flying spy planes are incessantly flying over the DPRK.

The presence in south Korea of over 1,000 nuclear weapons is a clear example of a growing nuclear threat.

The present situation in Korea is so fluid and delicate that hostilities may be resumed at any moment.

Violation of 3rd Prin.

This is graphically clear as south Korea today is worse than under the late Pak in terms of the suppression of democracy and human rights a most notorious police state.

National unity, consensus or free expression of the popular will are virtually banned and in their places distrust, fear and confrontation have appeared.

The sole justification for their denial of national unity is in "anti-communism" which means the destruction of the north and the alleged threat from the north.

Several hundred fascist laws regulate the population: the 2nd yusin constitution, the national security law, the basic law on the press, the law on assembly and demonstrations, the law on labor relations and the social protection law.

As a result of heavy crackdowns upon the political opponents by Pak Jung Hi and his follower Chon Du Hwan, a large number of proponents of democracy and reunification have been imprisoned, many executed.

Illustrations are the October, 1972 martial law declaration, the 1973 Kim Dae Jung kidnap incident, and etc.

A disciple of his mentor, Gen. Chon is willing to sacrifice internal popular will and national harmony as shown in his massacre of over 3,000 innocent people in Kwangju.

All these facts show that the continuing policy of Gen. Chon and the American policy behaviour have made great national unity a mission impossible.

* * *

The long-term significance of the agreement can not be underestimated simply because it has been trampled underfoot by the Americans and the south Koreans.

The July 4, 1972 joint statement, badly mauled by the south Koreans and the Americans, remains the sole common platform for the reunification. Any future north-south talk must be guided by the spirit of the statement. The past ten years have served to show who is for reunification and who is against.

The north-south agreement undoubtedly inspired the south Korean people to redoubled efforts to reunification and hardened their will to negotiate any obstacle.

The joint statement has been a constant embarrassment to the successive juntas and the Americans.

The spirit of the statement is now fully incorporated into the proposal to achieve a bi-system confederal reunified state in Korea, an overture made by President Kim Il Sung. **(By Cho Sang Ok)**

A crowd of Seoulites lined up to clap their hands and wave warm welcome to Pyongyang's delegation to the North-South Red Cross talks in September, 1972—an unmistakable sign of the unreserved aspiration of the south Koreans for the country's reintegration.

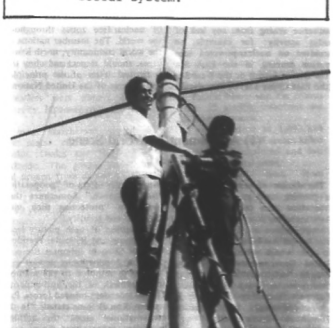
Three Principles

President Kim Il Sung set forth the following principles of the reunification of the country, which were also accepted by the south Koreans.

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.



Communication workers working jointly in Panmunjom to install direct phone lines linking the north and the south (Sep. 22, 1972)

Pyongyang's Flexible, Compromise Reunion Policy

The following article is on the past ten-year efforts of Pyongyang for a negotiated reunification of the divided country except the first six-months of this year marked by its proposal for a 100-man conference of north and south Korean figures plus some overseas Koreans:

Holding fast to the three principles of independence, peaceful reintegration and great national unity in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement, the Pyongyang Government led by Chief Executive Kim Il Sung has made all possible efforts for the negotiated settlement of the national reunification question, even offering concessions with the south Koreans.

In the wake of the north-south joint statement, a series of north-south talks were held. In October, 1972, however, a major obstacle developed to the ongoing negotiations as the Pak junta carried out the "October yusin revitalization" in an attempt to strengthen its dictatorial rule on the south Korean society.

What disclosed Pak's determination to have Korea divided into two was his June 23, 1973 "foreign policy" statement. The statement emphasized the demand for separate admission of north and south Koreas to the United Nations.

President Kim Il Sung lost no time to discredit this "two-Korea" policy and made a five-point proposal to prevent the parmanent division of the country. Highlights of his overtures which were advanced on June 23, 1973 are: 1) to remove state of military confrontation and to ease tension; 2) to realize multisided collaboration and exchange; 3) to convene great national assembly; 4) to inaugurate a north-south confederation; and 5) to acquire UN membership as Koryo Confederal Republic.

Amid growing sentiment for national reunification, the north-south contacts were ruptured due to the continuous pursuit of "two-Korea" policy by the south Koreans and the abduction incident of former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung occurred in a hotel, downtown Tokyo in broad daylight on August 8, 1973.

Despite the insincere attitude of the Seoul side, the DPRK tried to improve the condition for an earlier reunification. A most important move in this direction came on Mar. 25, 1974 when Pyongyang proposed Washington to negotiate the replacement of the current truce pact with a permanent peace agreement between the two sides.

Three years later in 1977, political parties and public organizations of the DPRK put forward a new four-point reunification overture.

In this connection, the Chief Executive emphasized continuing changes in the Korean and international situation and in particular the unchanged national aspiration for north-south reintegration.

In his remarks made in the report delivered on Setp. 9, 1978 to the central celebration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK, the President renewed the call for resumed north-south talks and called upon the U.S. to enter peace talks with his Government.

The DPRK has kept the door open for reunification talks even with the south Korean authorities. Referring to the south Koreans, he said that the talks should include the representatives of the ruling authorities, political parties and public organization.

Then, the DPRK's authoritative popular-based organization Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland set forth the dramatic Jan. 23, 1979 four-point overture which included a proposal of pan-national congress.

Pyongyang terminated all its "calumnies and slanders" against the southern side from Feb. 1 and called for the discontinuation of all military actions from Mar. 1.

An outstanding fact about Pyongyang's attitude is its call for each side to forget the past record and its silence on the socio-political system in the south. This was regarded as a fundamental attitude of a proponent of a peaceful reintegration.

Thanks to the flexibility of the northern side, the deadlocked talks were resumed on Feb. 17, 1979. The talks were held over three times although the stands and views of the two sides differed in connection with the objective of contact and the credentials of the representatives.

Through the whole course of the talks, the Pak junta repeated a similar pattern of behavior as it did in the last north-south talks in 1972 and 1973.

The south Korean authorities expanded the scope of slanderings of the DPRK and staged even unprecedented large-scale combined military games with the Americans when the new north-south contacts were under way.

At the third round of resumed talks on March 13, the DPRK advanced a new proposal of dropping the name of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and call the representatives of the two sides' liaison offices of political parties, public organizations and the authorities. The aim of the new overture was to assure the continuation of fruitful talks.

Then, newly-elected president of the opposition New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam expressed on June 11 his intention to meet with the responsible person in the north for the settlement of the reunification question.

In response to this, the DPRK proposed on June 18 preliminary contacts between the Workers' Party of Korea and the south Korean opposition New Democratic Party. However, the Pak junta did not permit the NDP chairman to hold talks.

Referring to the so-called "tripartite conference", the DPRK made clear its stand: "If the south Korean authorities radically change their stand and want reunification, not division, then it may be taken into consideration to take the form of tripartite talks by letting them attend our talks with the United States when it reaches a definite stage." (Remarks made by Foreign Minister Ho Dam)

Because of an appearance of the worst tyrant in the south Korean history, an uncongenial atmosphere has pervaded the Korean Peninsula and the resumed north-south dialogue is now at a total standstill.

A bi-system reunification proposal was unveiled at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980 when the situation became further different, warranting an entirely new approach.

The ten-point policy program rules out the establishment of a sole and uniform social, political system except one confederal government called the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. (See Box)

The new package program offers to protect foreign stakes in south Korea after reunification and the future plan to establish socialism and communism in the south has been abandoned for good.

Then, belatedly came Gen. Chon's "proposal" for "mutual visits for the supreme chiefs of the north and south Korean authorities."

Pyongyang, in a show of compromise, carefully studied his "overture" and said that his apology for the massacre in Kwangju in May, 1980 and sincere commitment to reintegration could win its consent to talks. (Vice-President Kim Il, Jan. 12, 1981 talk)

For fruitful dialogue and reunification, Vice-President Kim listed the following five basic problems to be met in south Korea:

–1) To apologize for the massacre in Kwangju

–2) To release Mr. Kim Dae Jung and all other arrested and detained democratic figures and students and to rehabilitate the dissolved democratic political parties and organizations

–3) To renounce the anti-communist confrontation policy

–4) To recognize the unjustness of the June 23 "two-Korea" statement of the former strongman and revoke it

–5) To demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea

Photo: North (left) and south Korean delegates shake hands before the 14th session of the preliminary talks of the North-South Red Cross for separated Korean family members held on Jan. 10, 1973.

10-POINT POLICY PROGRAM

1) The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) should adhere to independence in all its state activities, follow an independent policy and will not become a satellite of any country.

2) The DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

3) The DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

4) The DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology and in national culture, arts and education.

5) The DCRK should reopen the suspended traffic and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of traffic and communications in all parts of the country.

6) The DCRK should see to the stability of livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

7) The DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south, organize a combined national army and defend the nation against invasion from outside.

8) The DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans.

9) The DCRK should deal properly with the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should protect the foreign economic interests in south Korea.

10) The DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world, and pursue a peaceful foreign activities, following the policy of neutrality and non-alignment.

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A"

Arirang Life at Colliery (9)

(Continued from the No.1,096 issue of The People's Korea)

When azalea flowers began to bloom, I visited Chol Su's tomb.

Chol Su died in winter, but I visited there in spring. This was because I didn't like winter when I lost Chol Su and other close fellow workers.

I hated snow. When snow fell, their bitter memory wrung my heart. I left the coal mine and came to the south, where snow didn't fall but for several days in a year. Whenever it snowed I felt unbearable bitterness in my heart.

I visited Chol Su's grave on his birthday, but not in winter when he died.

Whenever I visited Chol Su's grave, azalea flowers were always in full bloom. Chol Su loved azalea flowers.

I gulped down low-class distilled wine and grumbled as if to ask for his forgiveness, while stroking the tombstone.

"Mine coal for my sake." These were the last words of Chol Su's. I tried to stay at the coal mine to the end, even after I had lost my dear ones. However, I was unable to keep my promise.

Half a year after Chol Su's death, I left the coal mine.

I had trouble in my shoulders so that I was unable to continue hard work at mine.

Afterwards my shoulders healed. But I never thought of going back to the coal mine.

It was last spring.

When I sat in front of Chol Su's grave and quaffed low-class distilled wine as if I had been drinking with his grave, I sensed some close behind me. The grave was in the deep mountains, where no one came except trains running north and south. I was startled and looked back to find Chol Su's wife standing.

A boy of his about five years looked at his mother and asked, "Mammy, who is that man?"

He was Song In, who had been three years when Chol Su died.

Chol Su's wife had red rings round her eyes. I reeled to my feet. She looked terribly drawn.

"You've come this year, too." She said in a tearful voice. I could say nothing. She seemed not to have remarried yet – she still loved Chol Su.

"Song In, you are Song In, aren't you?"

"Yah, why do you know my name?"

In order to hide my tears coming to my eyes, I turned away.

Mist was hanging over around us and my dress was wet. I wiped off my tears with my handkerchief.

"I knew you came every year. Whenever I came here to weed, I found your memorial address written on paper. The paper which was neatly folded was placed, in front of his tomb. Then, I decided to visit here in spring, on his birthday from the year on.

"I thought it would comfort him and me if I visited here in spring he loved. At a time where flowers are in bloom . . . , that is better than to come here in winter when it's cold and it snows heavily . . . . . "

"Song In has grown to be a big boy, hasn't he?"

"He is the only treasure my husband left me. My treasure."

She presented offerings to the tomb, and said in a tearful voice, pouring wine on the tombstone.

"Song In, say something to your papa. 'Papa, I am Song In, I have come!'"

Song In walked near the tomb and made a bow. She hugged Song In and burst into tears.

Her sobbing echoed in the mist-covered mountains. Azalea flowers were getting wet with rain.

Song In was also getting wet and was shivering with cold. I put off my jumper and put it on him. I hugged Song In.

"Let's go down."

She took a bundle and stood up. We went to the railroad track, where I put down Song In from my back. I said as if trying to break silence.

"See you again here next year, too . . . . . "

"Don't you go to S town?"

"No, because it is too full of my past memories. The station is near from here. I'll go to the station and go back straight by an evening train."

"I have to go back by the last train. Now, I keep a small shop at Kangrung. Please drop in when you come there."

"Good luck! And live with a strong will."

"Thank you . . . . "

"I wish you a good journey. Song In, goodby."

"Goodby!"

I went to the north, and they to the south. Turning a corner of a mountain through which a tunnel ran, I turned round.

Walking along the railroad track stretching to the south endlessly, they too, looked back.

I waved my hand. I began to walk again and murmured repeatedly.

"Chol Su, you are not alone."

(Concluded)

Wooden Koguryo Bridge Discovered in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, June 14, (KCNA) – A big wooden bridge built in the period of the Koguryo dynasty was discovered in Korea.

It is the Taedonggang Bridge in the capital of the Koguryo dynasty in the early 5th and 6th centuries, which linked Chonghodong, Taesong District, with Hyuan-dong, Taedonggang District, Pyongyang of today across the Taedong River flowing from east to west. The bridge is a precious historic material showing the level of the development of traffic and transport in those days.

The frames of the wooden bridge discovered on either bank of the Taedong River remained unrotten because they lay under the water of the Taedong River till the Mirim lock gate was built.

Most of the discovered frames are chestnut rectangular timber 8 to 10 metres long, 38 centimetres wide and 26 centimetres thick.

Planks laid in a fan form outward from the head of the bridge are well preserved on the southern bank of the Taedong River to show the original shape of the bridge.

The frames laid between the bridge piers remain buried underground in the head part of the bridge and two piers were found planted in the bottom of the river on the opposite bank.

The site of a lamp pole measuring 112 centimetres from east to west and 150 centimetres from north to south was also discovered in the eastern part of the links between the head of the bridge and its entrance.

Besides, pieces of tile and earthenware and many other relics of the period of the Koguryo dynasty were found.

According to a technical judgement by experts based on the head part of the bridge, the bridge is 375 metres long and 9 metres wide.

The relic of such an old and big wooden bridge has not yet been discovered in any other part of the world.

The relic well shows the excellent wooden architecture of the people of the Koguryo dynasty and their bold and enterprising character and part of the political, economic and military might of Koguryo.

Takamatsuzuka Mound Influenced by Koguryo Culture

Ten years ago the Takamatsuzuka mural mound was discovered in Asuka village, Nara Prefecture, Japan, as one of the most important archaeological discoveries in Japan.

This mound is regarded as important as it has features similar to the Koguryo mound in the structure and content of murals.

The discovery of the Takamatsuzuka mural mound made Japanese scholars convince that Koguryo culture had exerted a great influence on the Asuka culture of Japan. This stimulated Japanese studies in Korean history and historical relationships between Japan and Korea. Various studies were actively made.

Some 70 tombs with Koguryo murals have so far been found and these murals are the oldest that have so far been discovered. They are considered masterpieces in Korean painting as well as in Asian painting because of their unique strokes and vivid paintings depicting their early life styles.

The subjects of their paintings are divided into: murals of figures, daily life and ornamental patterns; murals of figures and daily life, ornamental patterns and the four azimuthal deities; murals only of the four guardian animals.

If we consider Anak tomb No. 3 (4th century) in South Hwanghae Province and the Mudeukwan mound (5th century) as standard tombs, we may characterize the Koguryo tombs as following.

Mounds with a single room with murals of figures and ornamental patterns and mounds with side rooms and a feretory are thought to have been made in the 4th century; mounds with side rooms and a feretory and mounds with two chambers, whose walls are decorated with murals of figures, daily life and the four guardian animals, in a period from the end of the 4th century to the beginning of the 5th century; mounds with a single chamber and mounds with two chambers ornamented with murals of figures, daily life and the four guardian animals, in the 5th–6th centuries; mounds with a single chamber ornamented with murals of the four guardian animals in the 6th–7th centuries.

The Takamatsuzuka mound belongs to the latter period of the Asuka culture (the culture effloresced, centering Asuka district, Nara Prefecture, from 538 to 645). The Takamatsuzuka mound was found in the Asuka district, Nara Prefecture, which was the center of the Asuka culture.

It is widely known that the Asuka culture was founded on the advanced Korean culture introduced into Japan in those days.

Japan's Asuka and Hakuo culture (culture of a period preceded of Nara period–645 710) first effloresced under the influence of the Koguryo and Paekje culture of Korea and then gradually introduced the Silla culture of Korea and the Tang period culture of China. After the Nara period (710–794) these cultures emerged to produce Japan's own distinct culture.

Viewed from the composition and content of its murals, the Takamatsuzuka mound is thought to have been built under the strong influence of Koguryo culture.

At the same time, the mound also has characteristic features of the Asuka culture of Japan.

Structure, Content Similar to Koguryo Mound

The Takamatsuzuka mound has certain parallels to the mounds of Koguryo in its structure. It is a cave-like way chamber built on the ground with flagstones whose outer surface is coned with compacted earth. The interior walls of chamber are plastered, on which pictures are drawn. In these points the Takamatsuzuka and the Koguryo mounds shared similarities.

Further the measure believed to have been used in designing the Takamatsuzuka mound is thought to be the same as the one used for the mounds of the Koguryo period. In this sense, the Takamatsuzuka mound is similar to Koguryo mounds.

The content and composition of the murals, the costumes worn by the figures and the brush strokes have a close resemblance to the murals of the Koguryo mounds.

Inside the chamber, constellations are drawn on the ceilings, the sun on the east wall, the moon on the west wall and the four guardian animals such as a blue dragon and a white tiger on other walls. This content and composition of the murals are close to those of mounds with a single chamber of the Koguryo mural mounds.

The blue dragons depicted on the walls of large and medium size tombs in Kangso County of Korea have distinctive stripes on their necks. These dragons had three hook nails. This is the same with the blue dragons of the Takamatsuzuka mound. Moreover, the four guradian animals of the Takamatsuzuka mound are the same as those of the Koguryo mounds.

As for costume, the basic style of the Koguryo period was *chogori* (upper garment), *paji* (trouser) and the overcoat for men and *chogori*, *paji*, *chima* (skirt) and the overcoat for women.

The basic costume of the figures drawn on the murals of the Takamatsuzuka mound is the same as that of those on the Koguryo mounds considering the length of the *chogori* and the overcoat.

The collar is lapped to the left, and a sash is worn. Cuffs in different colors are put on the collar, the hemline and the edge of sleeves. *Chima* is basically a pleated skirt and each pleat has a different color. The hemline had different color of cuffs. They are the same as those depicted on the Koguryo murals.

No costume of this style was seen in the Tang period of China.

No Influence from Tang China

The murals of Chinpari No. 4 tomb of Koguryo are similar as far as the numbers of gilded stars of their constellations of the Takamatsuzuka murals.

A sunshade a man put up on a Takamatsuzuka mural is also close to those of murals of the Susanri and Changchon No. 1 mounds of Koguryo.

To judge by the fact that a sort of an iron handle of parasol was excavated at the tomb of King Tong Myong, the parasol depicted on the Takamatsuzuka mound is regarded as of Koguryo origin.

The murals of the Takamatsuzuka mound showed a religious belief different from the ornamented mound.

Pictures of the sun, the moon, constellations, four guardian animals and figures, the sort of murals which were not found in Tang China and were typical of the Koguryo mural mounds.

The Takamatsuzuka murals belong to the category of single-chamber mounds whose murals were of figures, daily life and four guradian animals (5th-6th centuries). Four guardian animals were major subject in the murals. Those depicted animals on the Takamatsuzuka mounds bear a close resemblance to those of Kangso No.3 tomb (6th-mid-7th centuries).

Female figures depicted on a wall of the Takamatsuzuka mural mound, whose costumes are the same with those depicted on murals of Koguryo.

From this, this Takamatsuzuka mound is thought to have been built sometime in the 6th-7th centuries.

The murals of the Tamateyama mound, Osaka Prefecture, (the latter period of the 6th century) is thought to be Koguryo origin, in the initial stage of the Takamatsuzuka mound.

The drawer of an embroidered screen at Chugu-ji Temple, Nara Prefecture (mid-7th century) was a descendant of Koguryo immigrants. (The embroidered screen depicts heavenly paradise to which Prince Shotoku rose after his death. Prince Shotoku is believed to have hailed from Koguryo.)

These facts, too, indicate that the Takamatsuzuka mound was erected sometime in the 6th-7th centuries.

It is known that the Hinokuma district where the Takamatsuzuka mound is located was once settled by many immigrants from the three kingdoms of Korea.

Therefore, it is assumed that the murals were drawn by settlers from Koguryo or their descendants and that a man buried in the tomb was one of them. In those days the advanced Koguryo culture exerted a strong influence on the Japanese culture.

Mangyongdae Amusement Center In Pyongyang: Largest in Scale in DPRK

A brief look at the Mangyongdae Amusement Center, completed in April last in celebration of President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday.

This center is equipped with 28 kinds of modern, sophisticated amusement machines including loop jet coasters, small-sized electric locomotives, an octopus-shaped wheel and flying automobiles.

The accommodation capacity of this newly-built amusement center is some 50,000 per day.

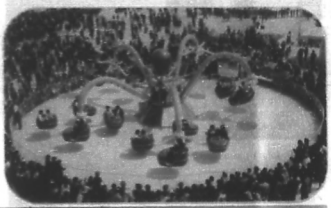
The center is located near Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the President.

The new one is the largest amusement center in the DPRK. It took a year to complete.

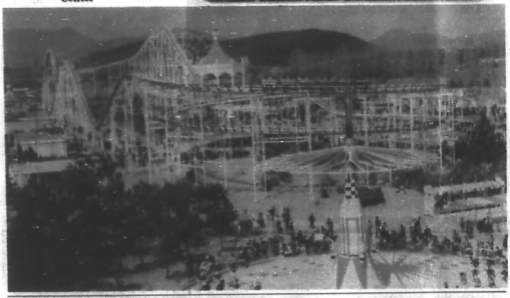
The second largest amusement center is the Taesongsan Amusement Center, which is located at the suburbs of the capital. (See the Aug. 1, 1981 issue of The People's Korea).

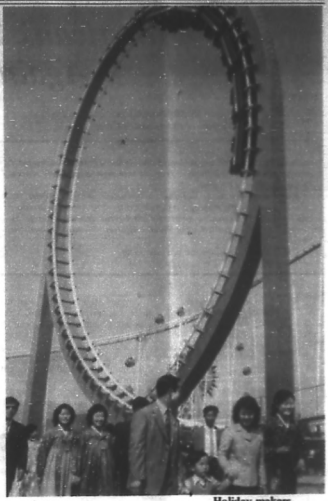
A number of amusement centers are found in each province.

An octopus-shaped wheel ▶



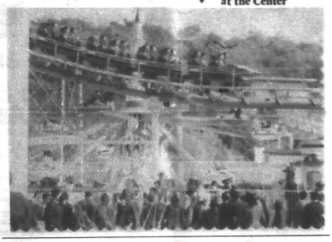
▼ Partial view of the Mangyongdae Amusement Center





▲ Loop jet coasters

Holiday-makers at the Center ▼



NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FOREIGN DELS. TO PYONGYANG

April 30

* A Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Bai Taiwang, Deputy Director of the Zhejiang Provincial General Administration for Travel and Tourism, China

May 3

* A delegation of "Rude Pravo", the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Jan Hrobar
* A scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavel Majersky, vice-Minister of Technological Development and Investment, to attend the 23rd Meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

May 4

* A delegation of Provincial Governors of Thailand headed by Sanit Rujinarong, Governor of Saraburi Province

May 9

* A delegation of the Council for Social Development of India headed by its Joint Director Dr. B.R. Patil

May 10

* A Party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by G.S. Strizhov, vice-Director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
* A delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences headed by A.S. Khokhlov, Deputy Chief Secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences
* A delegation of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung of Guyanese Trade Unionists headed by its Chairman Aldwin Edwin Sinclair
* A delegation of the Seiwa Shipping Corporation, Ltd., Japan, headed by Hara Yoshio, General Director of its Business Department
* The vice-Editor-in-Chief of "People", the organ of the Uganda People's Congress Party
* A delegation of the Italian Recording Corporation for Art Performance headed by its president
* An academic delegation of Alborg University headed by Hans Gulleschov, Director of the Institute of Social Development and Planning of Alborg University, Denmark
* A Czechoslovak diving team.
* Indian scholar Dr. L.M. Shivanekar
* An Egyptian government trade delegation headed by Adel El-Garhi, First vice-Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt
* A movie delegation of the Soviet Union headed by M.A. Filatov, Party Secretary of the Soviet State Cinematographic Committee

May 11

* A friendship visiting delegation of New Zealand headed by Stuar Payne, Executive Member of the New Zealand-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Society
* Yoshioka Masahiro, President of the Hokuei Industrial Company, Ltd., Japan, and Hanamuro Takumi, President of the Shindaido Shipping Company, Ltd., Japan

May 14

* A military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by General Sawar Khan, Deputy Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistani Army
* A delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Vlatko Bojaziski, Member of the Presidentship of the Federal Conference of the USYY
* A Tanzanian delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by E.S. Mushi, Chief of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-Es-Salaam National Education College of Tanzania
* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organisation headed by its Director General Arpad Bogsch

May 15

* Deputy Chief of the Jordanian Group for the Study of Juche Philosophy Dr. Walid Sadeddin

May 17

*Egon Weidekamp, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and Chief Mayor of Copenhagen, and his party
* A Juche idea study delegation of Madagascar headed by Andriambololona Hyacinthe, Secretary of the Premier's Office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar
* A delegation of the Senegalese Sangalcam Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung headed by its Chief Ibrahima Fall
* M.S. Koroma, Chief of the Group for the Study of the Independent Idea of President Kim Il Sung in Sierra Leone
* A Juche idea study delegation of Denmark headed by Knud Erik Skouby, assistant professor of Lyngby Technical University of Denmark
* Anathbandhu De, professor of Calcutta University of India

May 18

* A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by Akawa Riichiro, Chief Director of the Association
* Abdul-Rahman Bitar, Senior Officer of the Trust Funds Programme of the Field Development and Programme Department of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

May 20

* A professor delegation of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua headed by professor of journalism Juan Molina Palacios, General Secretary of the Journalists Union of Nicaragua and vice-President of the International Organization of Journalists

May 22

* A delegation of the Portuguese Group for the Study of Kimilsungism headed by Member of the Queluz group Fernando Manuel Catum Leiria

May 24

* A Congolese delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Xavier Okotaka Ebale, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and General Director of the National Education Ministry of the Congo
* Aden Ali Bulle, Curator of the Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia
* Czechoslovak model aeroplane and figure skating teams

May 25

* A delegation of university professors of Egypt headed by Prof. and Dr. M. Kamal Akaad, vice-President of Tanta University of the Arab Republic of Egypt

May 31

* A Burundi military friendship delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa, Chief of the General Staff of the Burundi Army
* A delegation of the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Secretary I.N. Ponomaryov

(A list of delegations who visited the DPRK to participate in the 7th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held from May 12 to 14 were excluded) **(KCNA)**

CORRECTION

Page 6, Col. 1, 4th paragraph (June 26 issue):

These unearthed porcelains and other articles are presumed to belong to the 12th-14th centuries should read . . . . . 12th-13th centuries.

Americans Used Biological Weapons Against Koreans: Powell

By Kim Jong Myong
Special to The People's Korea

American writer in the person of John William Powell and Japanese writer Morimura Seiichi were recently interviewed by a staff reporter of The People's Korea.

The former has been working on biological warfare stories for the last four years, making a research mostly into American archives and the latter caused a great stir among the Japanese public by writing a book entitled "The Devil's Gluttony" which topped the best-seller list.

Follow excerpts from separate interviews:

Mr. John William Powell

Q. ***What is your new discovery?***

A. The 731 unit in Harbin killed at least 3,000 people as guinea pigs. Among the victims there were Chinese, Koreans, Mongolians and some Russians and Americans. The only thing new that I found was American admission of cover-up that the United States discovered the story of the unit 731 during MacArthur's period here right after the war and made a deal with General Ishii and other Japanese participants that if Ishii would give the United States all his technical information, the United States would not prosecute Ishii or any of others as war criminals.

The other thing that I found was that among human guinea pigs there were some American prisoners of war. The United States knew this at the time, but decided to cover the story up.

The first news of Japan's biological warfare project came at the end of fall of 1940 in China when a Japanese plane flew over the city called Ningbo near Shanghai and circled around the city and flew away and nothing happened. Later, there was a heavy outbreak of fleas. Ninety-nine people came down with plague, with all but one dying. And yet the rats in the city did not have plague.

So, the Chinese began a campaign to denounce the Japanese plane for bringing plague. At that time, most people didn't believe Chinese allegation. They doubted these things happened. Because, the Chinese didn't prove it in a scientific manner.

But it seems to me and to other people at that time that it had been a very strange outbreak of plague. Because traditionally, as far as people are concerned, outbreaks of plague in the human population follow an epizootic in the rat population. This did not happen in Ningbo.

Another strange thing was that there was no plague before. There was no plague reported near the area.

In addition, it was very unusual to have such a high fatality rate.

A number of similar incidents also occurred, not just with plague, but with cholera, typhoid and typhus and other diseases. In each case mortality was very high.

Q. ***Do you agree when some people say that former members of the 731 unit helped the Americans to use biological weapons during the Korean War?***

A. During the Korean War, the Chinese charged the United States with using uptodate Japanese methods to wage a biological warfare against north Korea and also against China. This time the Chinese collected much evidence to support their allegation.

Still the Americans deny these things. But their denial is hard to support. In the first place, the Chinese evidence is very complete. And secondly, much of those materials used in Korea and northeast Manchuria is very similar to Ishii's. They made a good case. I wrote something about this. But when my wife and I went home, we had a lot of difficulties. At that time there was a period of McCarthyism. The government said that all I said was not true. Eventually we were put on trial. The trial was inconclusive. We call it a mistrial. And finally in 1961 the United States government dropped the charges against us.

A few years ago, I had a passage of the Freedom of Information Act and decided to get all those materials about myself and everything else that I was interested in. So, I've been doing this. This is one of these stories that I got out and wrote about it.

I have been working on other subjects about Korea. I mean I want to write another section on the Korean War. I've got to get more materials to finish it.

Q. ***Did you find any untold aspects of the Korean War?***

A. There are a lot about the Korean War as yet to come out. There are lot of interesting things. Researchers and history people began to get more and more American papers. There has always been the only one version in the West as to how the war began. There is now a new argument about how the war began. There are conflicting views. You could make a good case that the war was started by Syngman Rhee.

There is a very interesting thing in the Truman Library. There is a tape in which Truman and a number of the former officials spoke to each other. He invited many generals and other people who were part of his administration. They are sitting around a table with a taperecorder and talked about the old days. In one of these tapes, they were talking about the first day or two of the war.

There were lots of discussion about telegrams. Truman himself was not in Washington, he was in his hometown Missouri when the war started. So they sent a telegram about it.

In the tape, he(Truman) said, "Well, we must all remember what we did then is based on what we knew then, not on what we found later," and then they go on talking about other things. So, there are many questions to come out. But it takes time.

Q. ***Do you think that epidemic hemorrhagic fever which has been rampant throughout south Korea and Japan is an aftereffect of the American misuse of biological weapons?***

A. I think so. Let me tell you a little bit about the background. Ishii experimented hemorrhagic fever at the 731 unit. They infected some of prisoners with hemorrhagic fever. All were killed. And then you came to the Korean War. Suddenly, hemorrhagic fever began to appear along the 38th parallel stretching from one coast to the other. Nobody knows how it began. We know that a quite large number of American soldiers came down with it. It is very strange that it suddenly appeared at very specific areas in Korea. Because, it is native to a very small areas in Syberia and Manchurian sides. How could it suddenly jump all the way to go to Korea? It was never in Korea before. It was not indigenous to Korea. Later, a south Korean doctor named Lee concluded in his research that hemorrhagic fever was never in Korea until that time.

Q. ***What is your credo by which you live?***

A. My credo is to report news truthfully and I think it is very important that history be told correctly as it is, not just one version. Because every country has its own version. It's the job of researchers, writers, historians, newspapermen to dig through materials and to try to present as accurate and correct a picture as possible.

Q. ***Mr. Morimura, would you tell us about human guinea pigs used by the 731 unit?***

A. Former members said that the victims were mostly Chinese. Koreans were one out of ten. But they said it was difficult to distinguish Chinese from Koreans. Because many of them spoke both Korean and Chinese. So the number of Korean victims could have been larger than reported.

These Koreans were anti-Japanese fighters who had been engaged in independent movement outside Korea. Among the Korean victims there were some comfort women infected with syphilis. The 731 unit also experimented syphilis.

Q. ***They say that the Americans helped by former members of the 731 unit, used biological weapons during the Korean War. Do you have any evidence to support this?***

A. It was reported that germ bombs were used during the Korean War. Former members Kitano, Ishii and Wakamatsu went to the Korean front to help the Americans to use biological weapons. It was reported by Daily Press in February 1952, if I remember correctly, and by the Hsinhua News Agency.

We got information that staff members of the 731 unit cooperated with a U.S. unit called the 406 unit in producing germ bombs. Japanese farmers were asked by them to rear fleas or mosquitos and other insects needed for biological weapons.

In addition, germ bombs used during the Korean War were very similar to those made by Ishii.

A member of the 731 unit performing autopsy of a child who died of the plague.

Editor's Note

The 731 Unit was a bacteriological warfare research unit located in the suburbs of Harbin, Manchuria, under the cover name of Epidemic Prevention and Potable Water Supply Unit. It used human beings, as "guinea pigs" or "maruta" meaning "logs" in an endeavor to test the impact of specific biological warfare weapons.

Among those who became "guinea pigs" were Koreans, Chinese, Russians, Mongolians and "half-breeds". Most of them were anti-Japanese fighters who devoted themselves to the independent movement, scholars, students, workers who sympathized with the independent movement, or their family members.

The 731 Unit research included the plague, cholera, typhoid, frostbite, and gasgrene. The lives of prisoners of war were prematurely ended by massive doses of the plague, typhus, dysenteries, gas gangrene, typhoid, hemorrhagic fever, cholera, anthrax, tularemia, small-pox, tsutsugamushi and glanders; or by such grotesqueries as being pumped full of horse blood; having their livers destroyed by prolonged exposure to X-rays or being subjected to vivesection.

Several thousand persons who were arrested by the Kwantung Army, were secretly transported from places in Manchuria and China and confined in a special unit prison. Once they were brought to the unit prison, they never got out of there.

Former unit members said that when the Soviet Union entered the war on August 8, 1945, the Japanese tried to destroy every trace of the 731 Unit's activities. The "maruta" prisoners were given food dosed with potassium cyanide; those who did not eat the food were machine-gunned. The bodies were thrown into a pit in a huge courtyard at the unit, doused with gasoline, and set on fire. The Japanese shipped out most of their personnel and some of the more valuable equipment to south Korea after World War II.

Although the 731 Unit truly did the devil's work, the U.S. occupation army was extremely lenient with Ishii and top unit members. They were not arrested or charged with war crimes.

It was recently disclosed in an article by John W. Powell that the United States granted immunity from war crimes prosecution to the Japanese participants, and they in turn handed over their laboratory records to the U.S. representatives from Camp Detrick (now Fort Detrick). (The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, October, 1981)

American forces used Ishii's discoveries and technique in their germ warfare during the Korean War. There are various evidence to support this.

"Report of the International Scientific Commission for Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China" gave factual accounts of Americans' use of biological weapons.

Another evidence is that epidemic hemorrhagic fever prevailed among frontline soldiers during the Korean War. Experts observed that this resulted from Americans' misuse of germ bombs.

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever has been rampant throughout south Korea and Japan, hitting not only researchers but also ordinary citizens.

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